# THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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BY JOHN SCULL,
*In Market Street, next door to the corner of Front Street.*



## Terms of Publication.

*The PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, is published every Friday morning, at Three Dollars per annum, payable half yearly in advance.*

*If the subscriber does not reque t a discontinuance of his Paper, at the expiration of the year, it will be considered as a new engagement.*

*ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, are inserted at One Dollar for the first three insertions, & Twenty-five Cents for every continuance—those of a greater length in proportion; when continued a year, a deduction of twenty per cent will be made.*

*PERSONS sending Advertisements are requested to note the number of times they wish them inserted.*

*HANDBILLS, CARDS, BLANKS, and printing in general, executed with neatness and despatch.*

### ANTHONY BEELEN,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints his friends and the public that he has lately much enlarged his variety of *Patterns* at the EAGLE FOUNDRY, on the Monongahela, where he continues to execute orders for machinery of every description—Smiths anvils, Rollers for rolling iron, Forge Hammers, Fullers, Soapboilers. Potash and Distillery Kettles of every description, and generally every kind of castings.—He has now on hand, and is daily making Allott's patent oval and other elegant Stoves for burning wood; obelisk and common coal Stoves; Bath and common Grates, Rumfords backs and jams, Hollow ware; common and reemed Waggon Boxes, &c. &c. the whole warranted equal to any made in the United States, or imported from Europe.

*SAD IRONS,*

Slicers and Taylors Irons, ground and polished in the first style.

*Pittsburgh, January* 2, 1812.

### THE SUBSCRIBERS.

Beg leave to inform their friends and the public in general, that they have on hand and are just now opening, at their Store in Market Street, next door to James Brown's Baker Shop, a large and general assortment of

### DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE AND GROCERIES,

which they are disposed to sell at the most reduced prices for Cash or approved of Country Produce.

JOHN & JAMES BROWN.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 4, 1813. tf

### FERREE'S POWDER.

THE public are informed that the subscribers are agents for selling *Ferree's Powder*. A quantity of first rate Rifle Powder is now on hand put up in small kegs, and is offered as low as any of the same quality now in Market.

T. & J. CROMWELL.

*Pittsburgh, April* 15, 1812.

### TAKE NOTICE

THE subscriber having made every effort to collect his accounts which are long outstanding, but finding it impossible to get it accomplished, is under the necessity of putting them into the hands of *John Darragh, Esq.* for collection where *Jos. M'Clintock, Junr.* will attend every day, (Sundays excepted) from 8 o'clock in the morning, until 5 in the afternoon, for the purpose of settleing the same.

JOHN BAIRD.

N. B. The subscriber continues his business as usual; and has now on hand *superfine Cloths of the best quality, Silk Cotton and worsted waistcoating, Albinos, Bedford, Imperial & Princes Cords, Scarlet Cloth & Cassimeres Silver Epaulets, Lace, Sword Knotts, Cords Tassells*, suitable for the Military.

J. B.

Pittsburgh, January 21, 1813.

### STEAM ENGINES.

THE public are hereby respectfully informed, that the subscriber has commenced the making of STEAM ENGINES, upon the principles of the celebrated WATT & BOLTON. It is presumed that no person holding a right by patent to any new invention can reasonably object to this proposal or be offended with it. The world will divide in opinion on almost any subject. It need not then be thought strange, that many of the most sensible men and best mechanicians in the world should still prefer the old engine, and strenuously maintain that the new one is productive of no peculiar advantage. And that this is the correct opinion, it is hoped will, in a few months, be demonstrated to the satisfaction of all who will be at the trouble of making the necessary inquiry. No infringement is intended upon the rights of any patentee. The subscriber, however, maintains, that he cannot be prevented from using steam of any elastic force. It cannot be pretended that this is a new discovery. It can be demonstrated from writings well known in this country, that strong steam was used in Europe above one hundred years ago.—By experiments carefully made it is ascertained that water reduced to a vapour that will ascend in open air will displace air and expand to eighteen hundred times it original dimensions; so that one gallon will fill a vessel of eighteen hundred gallons with an elastic force sufficient to sustain the weight of the atmosphere; that two gallons will fill such a vessel with a force equal to twice the weight of the atmosphere; that is, it will raise a valve loaded in addition to the weight of the atmosphere with a weight of 15 pounds to the square inch: that 4 gallons will produce in the same vessel a force sufficient to raise a valve loaded with 45 pounds to the square inch; and so in the same proportion without end. Now this discovery having been made and published to the world, it has, by the generosity of its ingenious authors become the common property of mankind, and even a patent would not protect any one in monopolizing the advantages of it. The subscriber then wishes the public and individuals too, if they please, to be thus early informed that he intends to use steam of any strength that may best suit his purpose, and he pledges himself to the public, that being prepared with the necessary machinery and tools of every kind for the execution of all parts of an engine in the most elegant manner, he will engage with any person to make and set up an engine of any power that may be required; and the criterion by which this shall be determined shall not be an uncertain comparison with the power of horses; but a comparison with mills driven by water. These engines shall be so constructed as to occupy as little room as any other—be more durable, and as it will not be necessary to raise the steam to so high a temperature, will less frequently want repair, consequently will be less expensive and will require but three-fourths of the fuel used by others. It is likewise within the comprehension of every one, that as these engines have a condensor to reduce the steam to water, they supply themselves with distilled water, whilst those wanting that very useful appendage, puff their steam into the open air.

THOS. COPELAND.

April 1, 1813.

FOR THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

Mr. SCULL,

SIR,

ON looking over some of the papers, I observed a direct and unprovoked attack made on the Steam Patent of Oliver Evans, Luther Stephens, and George Evans, by Mr. Thomas Copeland.

My personal knowledge of this gentleman would have prevented any *public* reply; but fearing some of my esteemed fellow citizens should take his bold and unqualified assertions for fact, and thereby be led into infringements of our patent, I wish them to be informed that Mr. Thomas Copeland shall have full opportunity to substantiate assertions before his peers. If we may judge of a man's blood by his ink, it will not be long before the public will have data by which to form a decisive opinion; until then it is hoped that discerning and prudent men will not engage in what we hold a violation of our right. We feel more confident in realizing this hope, when it is said, that we are prepared to furnish *all kinds of engines whatever.* It is taken for granted that most men of talents to amass the means of putting into operation a Steam Engine and its appurtenances to business, which will cost from 2 to 40 thousand dollars, are also competent to expend their wealth prudently.—They will not be found deficient in all the senses, and incapable of judging from oral, occular and mental evidence.

*Whoever views together effect and cause,*
*Sure will not doubt sound nature's laws.*

It is thought unnecessary to trouble the public with a lengthy publication of an uninteresting controversy, on a subject of which not one in a thousand has any knowledge.

GEORGE EVANS,
*for the Proprietors of the Patent and the Pittsburgh Steam Engine Co.*

April 6, 1813.

*FLINT GLASS MANUFACTORY.*

### TREVOR & ENCELL,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public in general, that they have lately established a

*Flint Glass Manufactory,*

on the south side of the Monongahela river, opposite Wood street, Pittsburg.

Orders, for any articles in their line, will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

N. B. A generous price given for Pot or Pearl Ash.

Pittsburgh, December 21, 1812.

### TO THE PUBLIC.

The public are hereby informed, that the subscribers have entered into *partnership*, and will hereafter conduct business under the firm, or denomination of the

*PITTSBURGH STEAM ENGINE COMPANY.*

They carry on the Manufacturing of *Steam Engines*, and all kinds of Machinery; together with wrought Iron Work, and Castings, &c. &c. Such as all kinds of wrought and cast Iron Work appertaining to Merchant Flour Mills; Rolling and Slitting Mills; Forges; Tilt Furnaces; Sugar, Paper, and Saw Mills, &c. and all work of a similar kind; together with every other description of castings, that may be wanted.

They will also make patterns, and do boring and turning in Iron, &c.

From their preparations and practical knowledge in the various branches mentioned, they expect to be able to execute any peice of work however large or difficult.

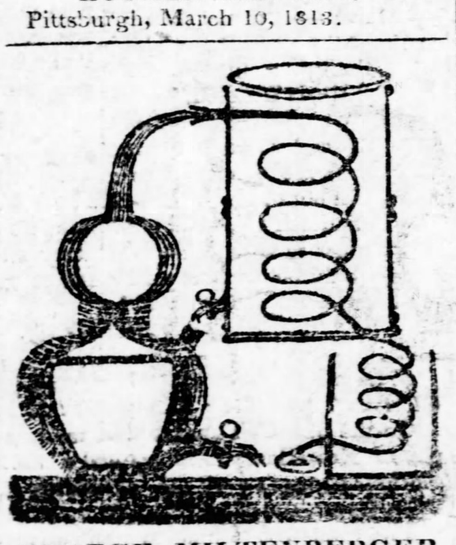
They have also under their controul the making of Oliver Evans's patented *Steam Engines*, and the power of granting license to use them.

The superiority of these Engines over all others yet invented is great.—Their power to others is as 100 to 10, they are infinitely more simple and durable—require less fuel—occupy less room—are less expensive—they require so little water, and being made to supply themselves by their own operations with distilled water, that they may be set almost in any situation, where an ordinary Well may be had. A Well is sufficient for a 100 Horse power. These last peculiar properties will be found particularly benificial in this Country where water is scarce and of a quality injurious to Steam Engines, notthus ordered. An ordinary capacity can be taught in two weeks to manage one of those Engines completely.

They do also hereby caution all manner of persons from infringing on the principles of the aforesaid patented Engine as they are determined to defend their rights therein—any person using elastic Steam above the power of the atmosphere will infringe, however dissimilar may be the form of the Engine.

*GEO: EVANS,*
*MAHLON ROGERS,*
*MARK STACKHOUSE,*
*LUTHER STEVENS.*

Pittsburgh, March 10, 1813.



### GEORGE MILTENBERGER,

Has for sale at his Copper and Tin Ware House, next door to the Post Office, a large assortment of

## STILLS,

of all sizes from 50 to 120 gallons, which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

ALSO,

Brass Kettles from 1 to 20 gallons.
Copper by the sheet.
Tin by the box.
Sheet Iron by the 100lbs or less quantity.

N. B. Orders forwarded for stills or any kind of Copper or Tin Work, will be punctually attended to, and furnished at the lowest possible prices.

Wanted Two Apprentices to the Brass Foundery business.

N. B. The highest price in cash, will be given for any quantity of Old Copper, Brass and Pewter.

*Pittsburgh, October* 9, 1812.

### HOUSES FOR SALE.

I WILL sell the House and premises I now occupy at the north-east corner of the Public Square, in Pittsburgh. The House is in good repair, and contains eleven convenient apartments with spacious cellars and garrets. There is an excellent pump and smoke-house in the yard, and the ground in rear, (from whence there is a passage into Diamond alley) will admit of extensive buildings being erected.

I will also sell a Lot of Ground adjoining the former in the rear, containing 30 feet in front on Diamond alley, and extending back 120 feet, with two Brick Houses erected thereon, rented for the ensuing year at $ 130.

The purchaser can have possession the first day of April next.

THOMAS COLLINS.

Pittsburgh, February 19, 1812.

### TO RENT,

*For one or more years,*

A FARM three miles and an half from Pittsburgh—Should the whole of the Farm be too large, a part will be rented. Possession will be given the first of April next. No person need apply without being well recommended. For terms apply to JOHN DARRAGH, Esq. in Pittsburgh, or to the subscriber on the premises.

PHILIP WINEBIDDLE.

Pitt township, March 10, 1813.

ANTHONY BEELEN informs his friends and the public, that he has taken into partnership in his mercantile concern, Mr. HARRY BOSLER, and that the same will in future be carried on under the firm of BOSLER & Co.

### BOSLER AND CO.

Are now opening an extensive assortment of BRITISH, GERMAN, FRENCH, INDIA and AMERICAN GOODS—Hardware, Groceries, Plated Ware Jewelry, Paper Hanging, Boiting Cloths, Hatters Trimmings, Sword's, Dirks, Epaulets, Plumes, Lace, and other articles in the military line; Ladies fashionable Straw Hats and Bonnets; Mens Summer Hats, New Music and Musical instruments, Carpeting, Boot Legs, Fair Tops, and other trimmings for shoemakers; Cotton and Wool Cards, German, English, Blister and Crowly Steel, German and Waldron's English Scythes, &c.

*ALSO,*

A great variety of Fancy articles all which they will sell on reosonable terms for Cash and approved paper only.

Pittsburgh, March 23, 1813.

*The Full Bred Horse*

### YOUNG EMPEROR,

WILL stand to cover Mares this Season, from the first of April to the first of July, at the stable of the subscriber, in Plumb township, Alleghany county, a quarter of a mile from Mr. John Means's Tavern, at Turtle creek, at the rate of Five Dollars the Season—Two Dollars and Fifty Cents the Single Leap—and Ten Dollars for ensuring a Colt. Payment for the Season will be taken in Wheat, Rye, Corn or Oats at Market price, if delivered by the second week in October next; after that time, nothing but Cash will be taken. For the Single Leap, the cash must be paid at the time; and for Ensuring, when the Mare is known to be with Colt; and if the Mare is parted with, the person who owned her must pay the ensurance.

### YOUNG EMPEROR.

Is a beautiful brown, 5 years old this spring, 16 hands and an half nigh, strong and active made, and is well adapted for either saddle or draft. His sire was the imported horse Emperor, owned by Mr. Peter Brugh, and allowed to be an excellent foal getter; his dam was a colt of the imported horse Paymaster; and Young Emperor was raised by Colonel Brown, of Adams county, Pennsylvania.

A further account of his pedigree, is deemed useless, as his figure, size, and movements will recommend him to good judges.

JOHN IRWIN.

March 8, 1813.

### Dissolution of Partnership.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the co-partnership, heretofore subsisting between David Hazleton, John Colby, and Leonard Richards, under the firm of *HAZLETON, COLBY & Co.* is this day dissolved by mutual consent.—All persons having any demands against said firm, are requested to present their accounts to DAVID HAZLETON, for adjustment.

D. HAZLETON,
JOHN COLBY,
LEONARD RICHARDS.

Pittsburgh, March 25, 1812.

N. B. The business will be continued by D. HAZLETON.

### BLANK CHECKS

On the *Office of Discount and Deposit* and on the *Pittsburgh Manufacturing Company*, printed on fine paper and handsome type, for Sale at this Office.


FROM THE SALEM GAZETTE.

## *Mr. Pickering's Letters.*

### LETTER III.

*TO THE PEOPLE*
OF THE
### UNITED STATES.

*WAR LOANS.*

I am now to enquire, to what degree of pecuniary credit the present government of the U. States is entitled. A retrospective view of the character and conduct of the ruling party will enable every man to settle this question to his own satisfaction.

From the well known opposition of Mr. JEFFERSON'S party to the funding system, introduced and established in the beginning of WASHINGTON'S administration—from the jealousy and envy entertained by their *chief*, and the hatred of his followers, towards the great & upright man *(Hamilton)* who framed and reported that system to Congress—from their resistance to the passage, and, in a principal leader, to the execution of the laws for raising a revenue by internal taxes, in aid of the duties laid on goods imported from abroad—a resistance in the Whiskey insurrection, which cost the U. S. upwards of a million of dollars to repress and subdue—and from their unceasing reproaches, echoed and re-echoed by their partizans throughout the U. S. and the hatred thereby excited against these citizens to whom the largest portion of the public debt was due—many reflecting men were apprehensive of such changes in the management of the finances (or public revenues) as would put in jeopardy the payment of the domestic debt. Mr. JEFFERSON seems to have been aware of these apprehensions: And as no man knew better how, by fair professions to soothe suspicions—he introduced this subject in his inaugural speech, on the 4th of March 1801, when (the greatest calamity which has befallen our Country) he entered on the office of the President of the U. States. In that speech he made a declaration of his political creed, or what he called "*the essential principles of our government.*"—Among these were—"*economy in the public expence, that labor may be lightly burthened;*" "*the honest payment of our debts and sacred preservation of the public faith:*" and "*encouragement of agriculture, and of commerce as its handmaid.*" How he encouraged commerce, we all too well know, by his non-importation, embargo, & non-intercourse laws, I call them his because I know that without his recommendation and influence they would never have been enacted—Legislators were ready to rely implicitly on his opinion and recommendations—though these were sparingly given *officially*. The reasons he *assigned* for the Embargo, I have long demonstrated to be frivolous; and on the documents he himself produced, I now pronounce those reasons hypocritical and false. The tendency, and to a deplorable extent, the effect, of the Embargo, was to cause some thousands of our merchant vessels to be hauled up to rot, and tens of thousands of our seamen and mechanics and laborers depending on commerce, to be thrown out of employ, [illegible] fall in value of all sorts of property—and the general stagnation of business.

As to Mr. JEFFERSON'S "*economy* in the *public expence*," a highly distinguished member of Congress from Virginia, in a late speech, thus concisely describes it. In "the last four years of that [JEFFERSON'S] administration, it rose to sixteen millions; rivaling the whole expenses of ADAMS'S administration, amounting to as much as the sum expended by the man justly called the father of his Country, [WASHINGTON] in eight years, during which he maintained the character of his country abroad, her privileges inviolate, her rights and independence entire, and her honor pure, spotless and sacred—besides carrying on an expensive Indian War." Yet during those four years, the U. S. were at peace with all the world.

"The honest payment of our debts & sacred preservation of the public faith." Yet among the first acts of his administration, he recommended the appeal of the *internal taxes*: and they were repealed. Of these, the revenue arising from duties on *stills*, and *spirits distilled* in the U. S. (with the duties on spirits and other goods imported) stood pledged for the redemption of the public debt. Thus the public faith, for which Mr. *Jefferson* affected a "*sacred*" regard, was sported with at the outset; and the ability of collisions with other nations, and war, might (as at the present time) be essentially abridged, or annihilated.—But it was by the opposition to *internal taxes*, that the party acquired a large portion of the popularity which, at length, brought them into power. Mr. JEFFERSON, in his letter of Oct. 6, 1799, to his friend CALENDER, (the wretch, an outcast from Britain, whom he was then paying for wri-

ting a book in which WASHINGTON was reviled, and President ADAMS atrociously libelled—Mr. ADAMS being then Mr. JEFFERSON'S competitor for the next presidency,) in that letter Mr. JEFFERSON, says, " I thank you for the proof sheets you inclosed me; such papers cannot fail to produce the best effect; they inform the thinking part of the nation; and these again supported by the tax gatherers as their vouchers set the people to rights." That is, excite their hatred against the federal administration, under which the *internal taxes* were laid; and would induce them to vote for and bring into power, and place the men pretending to superior or exclusive patriotism, with JEFFERSON at their head. And what are some of the consequences (besides the violation of the public faith) of that repeal of the *internal taxes?* A resort to enormous loans, which, if effected threaten to burthen our Country with a perpetual debt, emissions of paper money by millions, and a palpable violation of the public faith, by ant cipating and intercepting the revenues long since pledged for the payment of the debts of our revolution. Those revenues, arising from duties on imported goods, owing to the restrictions on commerce and the war will not now be equal in amount to the paper money called treasury notes, or exchequer bills, already issued and authorised to be omitted; but which bills are receivable at the custom houses, in the payment of duties, instead of money, of which therefore none will remain to pay the interest, and gradually discharge the principal of the old debts; for which, under the federal administration, ample funds were provided, by a succession of laws made for the redemption of the public debt. In one, passed March 3, 1795, is the following solemn declaration.—— " And the faith of the U. S. is hereby pledged, that the monies or funds aforesaid, shall inviolably remain, and be appropriated and vested, as aforesaid, to be applied to the said reimbursement and redemption, in manner aforesaid until the same shall be fully and completely effected."

What an ample fund for the redemption of the public debt, the internal duties which Mr. *Jefferson* caused to be abolished, would have yielded, some judgement may be formed from what lately passed in the House of Representatives of the U. S. Mr. M'KIM, (a Democratic Member from Baltimore) suggested the expediency of imposing a duty on spiritous liquors distilled within the U. S. much the greatest part of which is whiskey. By his calculation, such a duty, of only 25 cents a gallon (which is less than half paid by the farmers, mechanics, sailors and labours on and near the seaboard, on all imported rum & spirits, they consume) would yield six millions of dollars, annually. But M'KIM's proposition was rejected; the house would not even suffer it to be taken into consideration: and Mr. M'KEE, (a Member from Kentucky,) explicitly gave his opinion, " that his constituents would not pay such a tax!" And yet those Kentuckians and other Western men, have been burning with zeal, for beginning and persevering in this " *disasterous and disgraceful war!*" And while such men bear rule, and the Northern and Eastern states, patiently bear all the burthens, the war will be continued, and the commercial states be impoverished, by the draining away of their money, to fill the pockets of its authors and abettors. For myself, as a member of the National Legislature, having deliberately considered the subject, I explicitly declare, that I do not hold myself under any obligation to give my vote to redeem the paper money called exchequer bills, issued and issuing by the secretary of the treasury, or the loans of millions on millions which he is now attempting to effect, to continue this unnecessary and iniquitous war.

**TIMOTHY PICKERING.**

March 16, 1813.

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ALBANY, *April* 1.

*From the Lansinburgh Gazette.*

BLESSINGS OF THE WAR.—The following authentic extract of a letter from a gentleman in Plattsburgh, to his friend in this village, describes some of the blessings of a war for the conquest of Canada:

*Plattsburgh, March* 17, 1813.

" I informed you in my last, that Col. Pike had marched for Sackett's harbor, with about 500 men, and that the 6th Regiment and a company of artillery were soon to follow them. They will probably start to-morrow. They have been detained for want of sleighs to carry them; as the men, according to the new mode of conducting matters, are to ride. Many of those who first started have perished. From the accounts received, about 20 of them froze to death the second and third nights. They could not be persuaded to get out of the sleigh and walk, but preferred to sit still and freeze.

" Our roads are beset with press-gangs, pressing all the horses and sleighs, for the transportation of the troops which are expected to go to-morrow. There is scarcely a person in the neighbourhood, who has not had his sleigh and horses wrested from him by force; and many of the horses thus taken have been standing in the camp without shelter, for these ten days past. Men riding on horseback have been made to dismount, their horses taken from them, and themselves otherwise ill-treated. Travellers on the road, a distance from home, and even such as had women and children in company, have been indiscriminately turned out of their sleighs into the snow, and left to shift for themselves. This government banditti have been let loose upon the inhabitants, armed, for the purpose of impressment. A gentleman the other day, had a pistol put to his breast by a ruffian soldier, (an officer in company) and made to deliver up his sleigh and horses; and another of them, James Daugherty, lately shot a lad of the name of Ethan Bradley, about seventeen years of age, who happened to drive past him in a sleigh in open day. He presented his gun deliberately, and lodged a ball and two or three buckshot in the lad's body, which soon terminated his existence. Daugherty has been surrendered to the civil authority, and is confined in jail in this town. Our friend ——'s sleigh and horses have been carried off, and his wife and family abused—and for these outrages no satisfaction can be obtained, as the whole business is countenanced by the officers.

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Brigadier Gen. Boyd has arrived in this city, on his way to the western frontier. A corps of Artillery, under lt. col. Scott, a company of dismounted Dragoons under capt Osborn, and several detachments of infantry, have arrived at the encampment at Greenbush.

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BALTIMORE, *March* 31.

Captain Morgan, late of the schooner Tyro, of this port, and who has been some time a prisoner on board the Belvidera, which ship he left four days since, contradicts the report of the squadron's having left the Delaware; on the contrary, they are making every preparation for an attack on Lewistown, putting thirty-two pounders on board some of their tenders, preparing rockets, &c. He was on board when they got under weigh, according to the Philadelphia account, but it was to overtake a strange sail which hove in sight. Captain M. speaks highly of the gentlemanly conduct of captain Byron; he says the crew of the Belvidera is composed of a miserable set of beings; but the ship's company of the Poictiers are picked men.—The water used on board the squadron is old and offensive, and they have no fresh provisions.

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*April* 3.

**IMPORTANT INFORMATION.**

By capt Weems, direct from Hampton, we learn that the British squadron still retained their former position in Hampton Roads; that a conspiracy among the negroes had taken place but was detected in the following manner:

An American vessel in James River, was hailed during the night by several negroes in a canoe, who enquired if they were English: the captain, suspecting them, replied in the affirmative, when they immediately came on board, and informed him that if he would furnish them with arms, they would massacre the whites; that 2000 negroes were embodied and exercised in squads at night; they mentioned particular individuals who should be their first victims.

The capt. of the vessel detained them for some time, exercising them with swords, &c. until he obtained the whole plan of the conspiracy, when he seized them, and they are now confined in Williamsburgh jail.

At Gloucester court house, an attempt was made by the blacks to murder three slaves who refused to join in the conspiracy.——Several Troops of horse had been ordered out to seize suspected blacks.

Eight negroes had been condemned to be hung in Matthews county, for personating Englishmen in the night, and robbing a Mr. John Ripley.

We learn from capt. Weems that the British had landed on Hog Island, taken a few articles of little consequence, and retreated.

*(Balt. Whig.)*

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FREDERICKTOWN, (Md.) *April* 3.

**MARCHING ORDERS.**

We understand the President has called on the Gov. of this state for 500 men to garrison Annapolis. In consequence of which an express arrived here yesterday morning, with orders for Gen. H. Barrick requiring him to have detached and marched immediately for that City 94 men, the whole of whom we understand are to be taken from Montgomery County. No part of Gen. Swearingen's brigade has as yet received marching orders.

[*Herald.*

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PHILADELPHIA, *March* 30

A letter from Baltimore dated yesterday, says, the Russian Secretary of Legation arrived here in a packet from the fleet below, and has gone on to Washington. It is understood, that he has had an interview with Admiral Warren, who informed him that he was not authorised to agree to an Armistice.

[*Phil. Gaz.*

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The report that a British Spy has been lately hung at Sackets Harbor, is going the rounds of all the papers—and the name of Levingston is given as the man We deem it a duty, due to the family of Levingston, and to the public at large, to contradict this report, in the most pointed terms, and to state, that no British Spy or other spy has been hung at Sackets Harbor or at any other military post in this state.

The Mr. Levingston referred to, has his family in upper Canada, and is the son of Col. James Livingston of Stillwater, a highly meritorious officer and patriot of the revolution.

He was taken up in Jan. last, while at Sacket's Harbor, and has recently been tried by a court martial at that place, but instead of any of the charges having been substantiated against him, they were proved to be altogether false and unfounded—and he was *honorably acquitted* by the court.—

*Albany Gazette.*

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*New York, Saturday, March* 27, *Afternoon—4 o'clock.*

I have this moment learnt on the authority of a letter from Ogdensburgh, from the Post Master there, that the British have taken possession a second time of Ogdensburgh, and have issued a proclamation claiming jurisdiction of fifty miles of country adjoining that place and ordering all citizen within those limits to govern themzelves accordingly.

The Post Office which was formerly kept at Ogdensburgh is removed to Cooperstown.

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*(From the N. Y. Gazette, March* 31.)

**DEFENCE OF NEW YORK.**

On Monday 600 of the 1st Regt. of U. States volunteer artillery, raised for the defence of this port and city, under the command of Col. Stitcher, paraded on the battery, were inspected by gen. Gray and marched thro' some of the principal st's. of the city.

They are a well looking able bodied set of men, and do credit to the patriotism of the officers and men of the corps, and the citizens who promoted their establishment.

Yesterday morning, they broke ground on the battery, where they are erecting a breast work for mounting a line of heavy cannon, pursuant to arrangements with the corporation.

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A letter from Dividing Creek, (New Jersey) 5 miles above Morris River, dated last evening, says, " Several shallops were burnt off here last evening, by the enemy.

[*Phil. Gaz. 1st April.*

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**LATEST FROM LEWISTOWN.**

By the last account from Lewistown, it appears that on Sunday all the blockading vessels had left the Delaware, except one of the schooner tenders, which on Sunday last took the Montesque, belonging to Mr. Girard of Philadelphia.—The Montesque has been out 28 months, and might have escaped, but did not hear of the war, until after her capture. Her cargo is said to be worth ONE MILLION FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Captain Warner's troop of cavalry arrived here on Tuesday afternoon from Lewistown, their further services being deemed unnecessary——as no danger is now apprehended of an attack on that place. *Ibid.*

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Various rumours were yesterday afloat in the publick prints, on the subject of an armistice, said to be either in a train of negociation or concluded. To prevent the rumour from further currency, we think proper to state that we believe it to be entirely without foundation.

[*Nat. Intel.*

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" STEADY——SO."

We rejoice in the assurance from the seat of government, that an armistice will not be entered into. Indeed, why should we " *lay on our oars*" when we can be actively employed? The Lyon is already chased—let us not then relinquish, or suspend the pursuit, until he is conquered. To fight a little, and then stop to talk a little, is childish. If G. B. is anxious for peace, (and we believe she is not) she will send us distinct propositions.—Our terms are already known, and we hope, will not be changed.—She must totally relinquish the right of impressment or we must fight it out—the latter perhaps, would be the best method of making her " *stick to her word.*"

[*Balt. Whig.*

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*From the Vermont Washingtonian.*

*Glorious Triumph by Land!!!!!!!!!*

On the Second Tuesday inst. the people of New-Hampshire gained a most glorious triumph over the advocates of War, Loans, and Taxation.

The venerable Gilman is again governor of New-Hampshire, by a Majority of about 1000.

Every branch of the Government is federal, and the *peace majority* in the house will be about 40.

Let her sister Vermont go, on Wednesday next, and *do her duty.*

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*Extract of a letter from Sandy Hook, dated March* 31, 1813.

" Since my last this post has been reinforced by 5 full companies of artillery, & 3 of riflemen. The new Fort is completed, having thirty 32 pounders mounted and well appointed. The Telegraph on the Highlands is ready to work, 800 and odd of the Jersey Blues are encamped on the heights. Gen. Izard has paid us a visit, and we may judge from the reinforcements, and other supplies arriving every day, he is an intelligent, active and zealous officer. Some days ago com. Lewis (now here) came down from the city, with the flotilla of gun boats and fire ships, he astonished the garrison, by landing 400 of his men, armed with boarding pikes and muskets. They formed a very handsome line, were counted off into platoons, with officers regularly posted—went through some marching and a little exercise, in which the tum-board is ment to correspond with the charge bayonet. Major Forbes who commands here turned out the regiment in compliment to the brave tars, reviewed the whole line on the prettiest parade ground I ever saw 200 work men came down to build barracks, and blockhouses, which being done here, they are erecting fortifications a few miles hence. We fear nothing, men satisfied and officers emulous of distinguishing themselves in defence of one of the most important posts in the union. It is said the new fort is to be named Armstrong in honor of the Secretary at War. The Jersey Farmers have sent our men a present of several boat loads of Potatoes, cyder and apples. So much for the patriotic feelings of people who know that sand hills afford no vegetables of themselves to the poor soldiers."

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[*From the Boston Gazete April* 1.]

**LISBON PAPERS.**

By the arrivals yesterday, we have Lisbon papers to the 23d February.

Burgos accounts to the 26th of January, says that 6000 French troops had passed that city for the Ebay; and there were other indications, that the French were leaving Spain in numbers.

A Berga article of the 18th January states that a Russian and Turkish army had entered Germany, and had required of the Emperor Francis an immediate decision on the part he meant to take in future. We do not find any notice of this event in London papers to the 27th Jan. though we think the intelligence worthy of credit. The French were leaving the Kingdom of Valencia; and those in La Mancha after committing the most horrible excesses and exactions, were concentrating at Madrid. The Spanish armies were in activity, and it was expect the Spring would open with an attack on the French invaders. The successes of the Russians were loudly celebrated in Spain.

The army composed of the English and Sicilians from Sicily, and Spaniards from Minorca, in Valencia, exceeded 50,000 men.

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The passengers in the Mail Stage from Boston, report——that the frigate Essex, Captain Porter, had arrived in Boston Harbour—and one of her prizes at Salem.

[*Phil. Gaz.*

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The letters received at New York from Boston, informing of the arrival of a British squadron before that town, and threatening to bombard it, turns out to be a ridiculous fabrication. We trust some measures will be adopted to discover the authors, & have them punished in a most exemplary manner.

[*Col. Chron.*

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***LATEST FROM EUROPE.***

The brig Silk Worm, Burnham, has arrived at Boston, in 26 days from Lisbon, by her three English Papers have been received, two from London of the twenty-third and twenty-sixth of January and one from Truro, (Cornwall) of th 30th.

They contain very little news of importance later than what we have received by the cartels Minerva, and United States.

The British have ordered a large number of men of war brigs to the West Indis, to cruise for American privateers.—The Culloden, Triumph and Monarch are among the 74's ordered to be cut down to a level with the large American Frigates. They are only to lose their forecastle and quarter deck guns. The Sirerling Castle, of 74 guns is to carry out Lord Moira, to the East Indies.

The Silk Worm sailed from Lisbon the 19th of February. No news from the Peninsula.

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**FRENCH GENERALS.**

The Russian official accounts give the names of 15 Generals of Division, 22 Generals of Brigade, Count Sanson, Director General of Military Supplies, another General of the Staff, and several others of important Grades, taken prisoners by them.

The *Dignitaries*, commanding corps, were very fortunate in escaping, as their Emperor did, in whole skins. They had the control of all the surviving horses, & took good care to save *number one*, whatever became of the hindmost.

The wrecks of the French army under Murat, were retiring on the Order. The Head Quarters were said to be at Frankfort.

All the North were enlivened with the hope of the speedy annihilation of the Continental System, and the return of commerce and prosperity.

In Westphalia and Cassel, the abhorrence of the Bonapartes (and they are cursed with the fool of the family for their King) is openly avowed.

**RUSSIA AND AUSTRIA.**

Prince Kurakin, a Russian envoy, arrived at Vienna, the 26th Dec. and had and audience with the Emperor, and the minister of State.

Russia offers Austria, on condition of her dissolving her connection with France 200,000 men to defend the Austrian territory, and 100,000 to assist in restoring the Austrian former possessions in Italy. The proposition was strenuously opposed by Otto, the French envoy.

A Vienna article of January 7 says, the Austrian Emperor had determined to continue faithful to his treaties with F'ce —and to augment the army of reserve to 120 thousand. It was sixty thousand before——Prince Swartzenberg is at Cracovia.

[The London Courier of the 26th does not contain this intelligence; but the Paris Moniteur of the seventh states the the fact; and adds, that the English Envoy had been ordered to leave Vienna, & a new Austrian Minister had been sent to Paris.]

[*Bos. Cen.*

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FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

NEW-YORK, *April* 4.

Letters from Washington, of the date of the 1st inst. state that the Hon. ALBERT GALLTIN, Secretary of the Treasury, has been appointed by the President Minister to Russia, to negociate a peace with England, under the mediation of the Emperor Alexander!!!!! And that Mr. *Gallatin* will leave this country on his mission in a fortnight.

We understand from Good authority, that the Marquis de Casa Yrujo, has obtained of Admiaal Warren, a passport for himself and family, to proceed in any vessel under any flag to the port of Cadiz.

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*New-York, March* 27, 1813.

SIR—

We, the surviving officers of his Britannic Majesty's late brig Peacock, beg leave to return you our grateful acknowledgements for the kind attention & hospitality we experienced during the time we remained on board the U. States sloop Hornet. So much was done to alleviate the distressing and uncomfortable situation in which we were placed when on board the vessel you command, that we cannot better express our feelings than by saying, " *we ceased to consider ourselves prisoners;*" and every thing friendship could dictate was adopted by you, and the officers of the Hornet, to remedy the inconvenience we would otherwise have experienced from the unavoidable loss of the whole of our property & clothes, by the sudden sinking of the Peacock.

Permit us then, Sir, impressed as we are with a grateful sense of your kindness for ourselves and the other officers and ship's company, to return you and the officers of the Hornet, our sincere thanks, which we shall feel obliged if you will communicate to them in our name; and believe us to remain with a high sense of the kind offices you have rendered us.

Your very humble servants,

*F. A. Wright, 1st Lt.*
*C. Lambert, 2d Lt.*
*Edward Lott, Master.*
*J. Whittaker, Surgeon.*
*F. D. Unwin, Purser.*

JAMES LAWRENCE, ESQ.
*Commander of the United States Sloop Hornet.*

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*New York, April* 3.

Yesterday and to day, passed thro' this City, on their way to the northward, between 2 and 300 troops, of the 1st Regt. of U. S. light dragoons. Three companies unmounted, went up the river yesterday by water; the other company, consisting of about seventy, marched up to day by land.

From the very considerable number of reinforcements and recruits, which have proceed towards the frontiers within a few weeks past, we may early expect to hear of important movements on the lines.

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*The Pittsburgh Gazette.*

FRIDAY, *April* 16, 1813.

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MARRIED, on Thursday evening the 8th inst. by the Revd. Francis Heron, ALEXANDER JOHNSTON, Jr. Esq. Chief Clerk in the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Company, to Miss MARY STEVENSON, daughter of Doctor George Stevenson, all of this Borough.

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The Express Post, who arrived here on Wednesday last, from the Rapids of the Miami, informs us, that intelligence had been received at Fort Meigs, from a deserter, that the Indians intended to intercept the mail from that place—it was therefore thought expedient to send an escort with the last mail. Between Fort Meigs and Sandusky, a party of Indians were discovered—they were immediately fired on, and 6 killed. Our loss was two Canadian Frenchmen. Deserters say the British have offered the Indians 500 dollars for the mail.

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We announce with pleasure, that 280 men of Gen. Crooks's Brigade of Pennsylvania Militia, have volunteered their services for 15 days, after the period for which they were called into service had expired, by that time it was presumed reinforcements would arrive from Kentucky and Ohio. With all the boasted patriotism of Kentucky, we have heard nothing like this. Gen. Crooks commands Fort Meigs in the absence of Gen. Harrison.

A letter from Fort Meigs, dated in the afternoon of the 9th of April says,—— "Four American citizens of Detroit, made their escape from the enemy, and arrived here the 4th inst.—They confidently state that this garrison will be attacked in 7 or 8 days—the fort has accordingly been placed in the best possible state of defence, and we hope to give a good account of them, should the attack be made. Col. Stevenson has arrived with 100 men, and Major Ball, with his squadron of 200. Col. Miller's regiment is hourly looked for, and have with them 18 pieces of cannon, four of which are 18 pounders. On the morning of the 4th, three privates of Capt. Langham's company, went about 20 perches up the creek from the lower Block House, were surprised by the Indians, one killed and scalped, one taken prisoner, and one escaped. Capt. Langham pursued them with his company for about 6 miles, but could not overtake them. On the morning of the 5th, the Indians surprised Capt. Cushing's company of artillery, about 3 quarters of a mile from the fort, killed 1 and took two prisoners. Three parties were immediately sent in pursuit of the Indians—one to the eastward, another down on the bank of the river, and the third, under the command of Capt. Peters, with 30 French Canadians, in a batteaux.—— Capt. Peters fell in with 2 canoes, in which were 7 Indians; an obstinate fight immediately took place, five of the Indians were shot down, and the other two would have been made prisoners, had it not been for the approach of a party of Indians on the shore, which obliged Capt. Peters to retreat. Our loss was 2 killed mortally wounded, and 4 slightly.—— Captain Langham set out yesterday with 60 men in five boats, and 3 days provisions, intending to go as far as Cedar Island. He returned here this afternoon at 5 o'clock, and reports, that he went as far as the lake, found the two canoes which the Indians had left, which were perforated with bullet holes, and had a considerable quantity of blood in them."

REED HILL, Esq. of Greene county, has been appointed by the Governor, Colonel and Commandant of the detachment of Militia to be stationed at Erie.

We understand that Major General Wilkinson is ordered from New-Orleans to take the command of the northern army. It is said General Dearborn is to command in the interior.

Brigadier General Flournoy, of Georgia is to take command at N. Orleans.

The following paragraphs are taken from the western papers received by the mail on Sunday last. From these it appears that General Harrison is assembling his forces; it is therefore presumed that some movement is intended against the enemy.

CHILLICOTHE, *April* 7.

We learn that Gen. Harrison left Cincinnati on Thursday last, for the purpose of resuming the command of the N. W. Army. The departure of the General at this time is probably in consequence of the movements of the Indians, a number of whom have lately been seen skulking around the camp at the Rapids. It is said that about 50 Indians in one body made their appearance on the opposite side of the river. From their movements it is conjectured that an attack is meditated by the enemy should a favorable opportunity occur.

We understand that Major Ball's squadron is ordered on immediately.

LEXINGTON, *April* 2.

On Wednesday last Col. Dudley's Regiment of Kentucky Volunteer militia marched from this place for the N. W. Army.

On the same day, Col. Boswell's Regiment marched from Cythiana; and on Monday last Capt. Peter Dudley's company of Volunteers, 120 men, marched from Frankfort for the N. W. Army.

LOUISVILLE, *April* 6.

*Extract of a letter from Mr. James S. Pelly, of Vincennes, to James Lemon, Esq. of Charlestown, dated March 29th, 1813.*

"About eight days ago the contractor started a boat load of provisions from this place for Fort Harrison. The boat was attacked yesterday about 12 o'clock, about 6 miles from Fort Harrison, by a party of Indians, supposed to have been 14 in number, killed 2 men and wounded 3. The boat was compelled to retreat. It is generally thought that Fort Harrison has been attacked before this time. The contractor's agent left Fort Harrison a few days ago, he states that the principal part of the men were sick, not more than 20 being fit for duty, and that the Indians were seen every day about the fort. About 8 days ago four horses were stolen from the Rangers on Buscaro.

*To the politeness of Col. Marston G. Clark, we are indebted for the following information.*

On Sunday the 21st ult. a party of Indians made an attack on the house of an old gentleman, about 20 miles from the Falls, and 8 from Charlestown, (I. T.) killed the old man and wounded his wife and one of his daughters. Two gentlemen having rode up to the house, and having lit, leaving their horses fastened to the fence, a few minutes before the attack, had their horses shot down and the saddles taken off by the Indians. It is presumed the happy circumstance of the arrival of those gentlemen prevented the intended massacre of the whole family. The following morning at about two miles from where the Indians commenced their attack, and committed the murder on the old man, the same party shot at a young man, several balls passing through his clothes; his horse was shot but not so as to prevent him from making his escape—the horse is no doubt since dead.

Col. Clark being in Charlestown when the alarm was given (about mid-night) joined Maj Davis Floyd, Col Bigger with about 30 and at sun-rise were on the ground where the mischief had been committed, at which place the Indians separated after doing the mischief above stated. One party having taken a number of horses and made off—this party were pursued about 25 or 30 miles, and came within gun shot of them, just as they had crossed a large creek by rafting The Indians on discovering our aproach took to flight (leaving the horses and some trifling Indian trinkets,) which put it out of our power to get but a few fires at them as the creek was not fordable, and the raft on which they crossed was on the opposite shore A few of the party swam their horses across the creek with considerable difficulty and risk.—— Finding the Indians could not be trailed as they were then on foot, further pursuit was declined. The party returned and gave up the horses to the persons from whom they had been stolen.

## *The good sense of the People*

Ever since the affairs of this Country began to go wrong, there has been a certain class of honest politicians, who have calculated, that *the good sense of the people* would set things to rights again. And even now, after twelve years of bitter experience, some of them are found still clinging to this forlorn hope.

Hope, built on the good sense of the people, is a "baseless fabric." The history of all governments, but especially of *Democracies*, established the melancholy fact, that the *people* are first the *dupes* & afterwards the *victims*, of a *few* artful men, who use and abuse them to every purpose of self aggrandizement. Of this truth, the history of our own day and of our own nation, furnishes a stronger and more lamentable evidence than the annals of any other time or country can produce. We have seen a people, flourishing beyond example, under the bountiful influence of *commerce*, voluntarily withdraw themselves from the ocean, at the very moment, when the tide of their affairs was bearing them rapidly on to fortune. We have seen a people, whose *agricultural* labour produced them some ten, some twenty, and some sixty fold, deliberately storing away this rich reward of their industry, to rot and moulder in their barns, instead of sending it abroad—— whence, after relieving the wants of others, it would have returned upon their hands with ten fold value. We have seen a people professing "*equal and exact justice to all nations*," tamely submit to the greatest outrages from one nation, to plunder, reproach and confiscation, and yet pouring out their wealth and their blood in a contest with another for the assertion of a right; doubtful in principle and practice, dangerous to themselves and to their best interests. In fine, we have seen in ourselves a people voluntarily throw away at the nod and back of a few master demagogues, all that gave strength to their institutions, success to their enterprize, and lustre to their character.

Is it possible that with such a picture before him, any man can calculate upon the *good sense of the people!* No.—— There is but one nerve, in which the people have sensibility. There is a chord, which must yet be touched, and when it is touched, it will vibrate something like wisdom. All the writings of the best & wisest men in the country, will not be able alone, to convert the people from the error of their ways—but as Mr. Jefferson *the man of the people*, said to Callender, when basely vilifying Washington—— "these writings with the *tax gatherers*, *as their vouchers*, will not fail to set the people to rights."

[*Alex. Gaz.*

## KUTUZOFF,
### PRINCE OF SMOLENSKO.

MR. PRINTER,

As every thing that concerns this great and gallant officer is highly interesting, I send you *Fenno's United States Gazette* of the 7th of May, 1779, in which you will find something relating to Marshal General Kutuzoff. The ways of Providence are indeed inscrutable! Who that for a moment contemplates him—shot through the temples and precipitated from the deadly breach in the walls of Ockzakow, into the ditch amidst the dead and dying! and view him afterwards, in all appearance lifeless, carried by his weeping and affectionate soldiers, to a rude grave prepared for his instant interment, and now views him covered with glory! at the head of the Russian armies—Victorious over the most numerous and best appointed forces that modern Europe ever saw, and led by the *once supposed invincible Bonaparte*, and others, the most celebrated Generals of the age!—The bulwark of the independence of the nations of Europe! The saviour of his own country, the prop of the Empire of *Alexander!* Can for a moment doubt *the special mercy and interference* of Divine Providence in saving his life before Ockzakow to serve in due time, as a curb to the insolence, and to humble and abate the pride of the ruthless Despot of France.

B. D.

"Amongst the many instances of recoveries from wounds believed mortal, one of the most remarkable is undoubtedly that of Gen. Kutuzoff. This officer, who at the last taking of Ockzakow by the Russians, commanded a regiment in their service, was shot thro' the head as he was scaling the wall, and fell from an immense height into the ditch. The ball entered at one temple and went out at the other. He was taken up for dead, and the soldiers, by whom he was much regarded, were preparing to bury him, when one of them thought he perceived symptoms of animation. He was attended by a surgeon, and is now alive and perfectly recovered, as the only inconvenience arising from his wound, is a weakness in the eyes. This distinguished officer was last year sent by the Court of Petersburgh to Berlin, on the accustomed compliments of condolence for the death of the late King of Prussia."

[*Charls. Courier.*

MARRIED—On Monday evening the 12th inst. by the Rev Mr. Taylor, Mr. JAMES BERRY, to Miss NANCY M'CLARREN, of this place.

## IN TOWN COUNCIL.

APRIL 7th, 1813.

THE Committee appointed by the Council of the Borough of Pittsburgh, on the 1st inst. to wait upon the late Officers of the Borough and receive from them a statement of its funds, do respectfully report, that they called on the late Treasurer, who stated, verbally, that he thought there was fifty or sixty dollars in his hands as Treasurer; that they called on two of the Auditors, who mentioned that they had not received any statement from the Clerk of the Market as to what Stall Rent was due, and that the Collector had not settled his Duplicate. The Committee received no other information, nor did they receive any written report, nor do they find that any account of expenditures of last year has been reported or published according to the 10th Section of the Act of Incorporation.

All which is respectfully submitted,
(*Signed*) JOHN DARRAGH, } *Com.*
WM. HAYS, }

WHEREUPON, it was resolved by the Council unanimously, that as the Officers of the Borough for the last year have not published any statement of the expenditures, nor of the debts due to or from this Corporation, nor given to the present Council any information to guide their judgment in augmenting or diminishing the taxes for the present year:—The Council do Ordain, that the Taxes of the Borough for the current year be laid and assessed at the same rate of last year, viz. at four mills on the dollar, according to the valuation of property in the last triennial assessment made for the county of Allegheny, and that the Assessors for the present year proceed forthwith to apportion the same, and make report to this Board.

On motion, Resolved, that the report of the aforesaid Committee together with the foregoing Resolution, and the 10th Section of the Act of Incorporation of this Borough, be published by the Town Clerk in all the Newspapers of Pittsburgh for the information of the Citizens thereof.

*10th Section Act of Incorporation.*

"Be it enacted, That the Street Commissioners, Treasurer, Constable, Clerk of the Market, and Collector, as well as all other Officers which may be appointed by the Corporation or Council, shall render their accounts to the Council once in every year, for settlement; and the said accounts being adjusted and settled accordingly, shall be forthwith published by said Council, shewing particularly the amount of Taxes laid and collected, and of the expenditures."

*Copy of the Minutes of the Council,*
Attest. L. STEWART, *Town Clerk.*

## Rich Hill Farm,
### FOR SALE.

CONTAINING 150 acres, situate on each side of the Franklin Road, 3 miles and an half from Pittsburgh.—The land is of the first quality, well timbered, and has excellent stone coal—about 40 acres cleared and under good fence, comfortable tenements for three families, with out-houses, &c. The purchaser may have immediate possession of a part of the farm, and receive one-third of the crop in the ground, and possession of the whole on the first of April next. For further particulars and terms apply to Mr. WILLIAM WOODS, Pittsburgh, or to the subscriber, in Zelinople, Butler county.

An indisputable title will be given.

THOMAS REED.

April 12, 1813.

## WHISKEY.

### SETH GROSVENOR,

*At Mr. Morrow's Tavern, Wood street, will pay CASH for Whiskey, delivered immediately.*

ALSO,

For a few Barrels Peach Brandy.

Pittsburgh, March 20, 1813.

## VALUABLE TAVERN STAND FOR RENT.

THE subscriber will Rent, and give possession immediately, the Brick House near the Public Square; lately occupied by Samuel Emmett. There are all necessary conveniences in every respect on the premises, for keeping an elegant tavern. For terms apply to

W. R. DICKINSON.

Steubenville, 27th March, 1813. tf

## GROUND
*Fronting Liberty and Pitt Streets.*

## TO RENT,

A Lot of Ground, 60 feet in front, and 90 feet back, eligibly situated for a factory. For particulars enquire of ABNER BARKER or WM. TURNER.

N. B. The above Lot will be divided for the accommodation of those who wish to rent.

Pittsburgh, April 9, 1813.

## ADJOURNED COURT.

PROTHONOTARY'S OFFICE,

*Pittsburgh, April 12th, 1813.*

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that an adjourned Court, *for the trial of issues*, will be held at the Court House, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 26th day of April, inst. and continue for one week; at which time the Traverse Jurors, summoned to April Term last, and all other persons concerned, are notified to attend.

By order of the Court,
E. PENTLAND, *Proth'y.*

MARS WORKS, PHILADELPHIA,
*March* 10, 1813.

DEAR GEORGE,

BY letters that I have received and conversation with members of congress, I understand congress have been highly irritated against me by the unrighteous misrepresentations of interested millers.

There is danger that truth may not prevail against them; the event is uncertain, and my whole thoughts, time and money will necessarily be engaged in my defence, until the case is determined, I must therefore abandon every expensive enterprise; I have abandoned the Steam Mill at Alexandria, which was to grind 30 bushels of wheat per hour, although the Engine is half done, and preparations for commencing the building 50 by 70 feet. You will please to stop the work at the Steam Boat immediately, settle with and pay off the carpenters, and all others engaged, allowing them suitable compensation for disappointment, erect a covering over the frame, and lay up the timber to season as well as you can, and make it known that if any others will take it up, and go on with it, that I will furnish the engine and apply all my improvements and warrant it to succeed, if it be built as I have directed, on the following terms—If she runs loaded with weight of 100 passengers and baggage, at the rate of 12 miles per hour through still water, the price of the Steam Engine set up with all the shafts, wheels, &c. and all my improvements set in motion, shall be $14,000—if 11 miles per hour $12,000—if 10 miles $10,500—if 9 miles $9,000—if 8 miles $7,500—if 7 miles $6,000—if 6 miles $4,500—if 5 miles $3,000. The purchasers may choose the velocity that I may proportion the Engine to produce, but the velocity must finally determine the price.

The boat is laid for 121 feet keel and 17 feet beam.

Yours, &c.
OLIVER EVANS.

The Subscribers wish to employ immediately,

10 *Bricklayers*,
5 *Brick Makers*,
5 *Stone Masons*, and
40 *Labourers*,

To whom they will give excellent wages, and constant employment. The present offer, combined with the numerous advantages which this place affords to persons of the above occupations, cannot be equalled, we believe, by any place in the United States.

WILLIAM ANDERSON,
EDWARD GOUDY,
JOHN HANNEN.

Pittsburgh, April 8, 1813.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Is now opening at his Store, in the Diamond, next door to Mr. John M'Masters's Tavern, a general assortment of

### DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, AND LIQUORS,

which he offers for wholesale and retail, at reduced prices.

JAMES PARKS.

Pittsburgh, April 5, 1813.

## FOR SALE,
### A HOUSE AND LOT,

LATE The property of Mansfield Banton, deceased, situated in 5th street, next door to Major Stewart's tavern. The Lot is 60 feet fronting on 5th street, by 130 feet deep, with a two story frame house, finished in the best manner, with a kitchen, smoke house and stable, together with a handsome garden, and choice collection of fruit trees. For terms apply to

GEO. MILTENBERGER, or
JAMES BROWN.

Pittsburgh, March 23, 1813.

## JOSEPH BALL,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that in consequence of having declined the Hatting business, he has been enabled to enlarge his tavern, at the old stand,

*SIGN OF THE BUCK,*

in the diamond, where by keeping a constant and general supply of every thing necessary to accommodate both the citizen and traveller, he hopes to merit and receive an increasing share of public patronage. To his former customers he returns his grateful acknowledgements and solicits a continuance of their favors.

N. B. Those who are indebted to the subscriber will please to remark that it is indispensably necessary their accounts be closed on or before the first of June next—and those to whom I am indebted, will do a favour by calling and receiving their just demands.

JOSEPH BALL.

Pittsburgh, April 14, 1813.

## Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership of the subscribers dissolved this day by mutual consent. All persons having accounts to settle for debts owing by or due them, are requested to make application to *Thomas Cromwell*, who is fully authorised to pay and receive the same.

THOMAS CROMWELL,
JOHN CROMWELL.

Pittsburgh, April 1, 1813.

THOMAS CROMWELL, after expressing his grateful thanks to his friends for their former friendship, informs them he has taken into partnership Mr. WILLIAM ROBINSON. The business will therefore in future be conducted under the firm of

CROMWELL & ROBINSON.

Who have now employed as well as T. & J. Cromwell's old Store House, his (Robinson's) large and commodious three story brick Warehouse, situated at the corner of Front and Wood Streets, which, together, affords room for two hundred loads of Goods, and is perfectly secure from fire and *water*.

## TO LET,

*And possession given immediately.*

THE HOUSE and STORE lately occupied by BOYLE IRWIN, merchant. For terms apply to

WILLIAM STEELE.

Pittsburgh, April 7, 1813.

## NOTICE

IS hereby given to all persons indebted to the estate of John Christy, late of Versailles township, Alleghenny county, deceased, to make immediate payment to WILLIAM PARES, in whose hands the accounts and papers are, and all those who have any demands against the said estate are requested to present them for settlement.

JAMES IRWIN,
WILLIAM PARKS. } *Admrs.*

North Huntingdon, 13th March, 1813.

## LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offer for Sale 600 or 400 acres of Land adjoining lines with Harmony on the north, between the Franklin road and that place; Breakneck creek runs through it, and there are two good improvements on the land, a good mill seat, and on the four hundred acres there are 200 of excellent bottom land with a good sugar camp. An indisputable title will be given. For terms apply to the subscriber on the premises.

WILLIAM LIKEN.

Butler county, Cranberry township, March 1813.

## TO BE RENTED.

The lower part of the Masonic Hall in Wood Street, with a large and convenient Cellar under the same—by the year.

Possession will be given on the first day of April.

For terms enquire either of
GEO. ROBINSON, Esq.
JOHN GORMAN,
HENRY BAIRD, or,
ROBERT GRAHAM,

Pittsburgh, March 23, 1813.

## LOTS FOR SALE.

A FEW Town and Out Lots are yet for Sale in that part of Birmingham, which is called Sidneyville, situate on the handsome plain on the south side of the Monongahela river, nearly opposite to Pittsburgh. Let Mechanicks and manufacturers who wish to purchase take a view of the situation of this place, and compare its advantages with those of any other situation in and about Pittsburgh, and their own interest will compel them to judge correctly of the importance of early securing a Lot in this place. The prices of these Lots are moderate; less, in fact, than the ground rent for one year of other lots of the same size about Pittsburgh. How shall we account for the folly of taking perpetual leases, at an enormous rent, of ground not more advantageously situated, while any of these Lots can be purchased at their present prices? A plan can be seen, and terms of Sale made known, by applying to

JOHN M'DONALD,
*Wood Street.*

Pittsburgh, March 17, 1813

## JUSTICES BLANKS,

*Handsomely printed on good paper, for sale at this Office.*

## JOHN TOWN,
*COPPERSMITH,*

*Lately of Washington, Pennsylvania,*

Wishes to inform the public, that he has removed to Pittsburgh, and taken a house in Fourth street, between Market and Ferry streets, where he has commenced the making of all kinds of

*COPPER AND TIN WARES.*

Those who may please to favor him with orders for Stills, or any work in his line of business, may depend on his best exertions to give satisfaction.

Prices are as reasonable as any in the place.

Wanted, two or three Apprentices to the above business: Lads from the country would be preferred.

*Pittsburgh, December* 30, 1812.

tf

## LOTS FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of small and convenient Lots fronting on Penn street, (suitable for mechanics) are offered for sale on reasonable terms, both as to price and time of payment—Enquire of *William Shiras*, or the subscriber at the Point Brewery, where a plan of the lots may be seen.

GEORGE SHIRAS.

*June* 23, 1812.

## POTASH WANTED.

THE highest price will be given in Cash, for a quantity of merchantable

*POTASH,*

delivered at Redstone Old Fort, or to *Thomas and John Cromwell Pittsburgh.*

WILLIAM TROTH, *Agent,*
*for the Bridgeport Glass Company*
August 6th, 1812.

## A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

The Farm in the occupation of John Niblow, situated on the Ohio river, opposite the mouth of Big Beaver and Beaver town, is offered for sale on the most reasonable terms. This farm is improved contains by patent, 330 acres, the whole of it is first and second bottom, has a valuable Ferry opposite the point, and the title indisputable.

The whole of the tract, the one half or the third, will be sold as may be required by the purchaser.

Enquire of JOHN NIBLOW, on the premises; or WM. WILKINS, Pittsburgh.

*December* 9, 1812. tf

## SADDLERS.

Constant employment will be given by the subscriber to five or six

*JOURNEYMEN SADDLERS,*

either at piece work or by the week—Wages paid every Saturday evening.

JOHN LITTLE.

*Pittsburgh, January* 1, 1813.

tf

## J. P. & J. W. SKELTON,
PITTSBURGH,

*Sole Agents for the Western Country.)*

HAVE RECEIVED FOR SALE,

DR. ROGERS'S

## *Vegetable Pulmonic* DETERGENT.

### TO THE PUBLIC

THERE is perhaps no medical observation better established, none more generally confirmed by the experience of the best physicians of all ages and countries, and none of more importance to the practitioner, than the fact, that many of the most difficult and incurable complaints originate in neglected *colds.* In a climate as variable as ours, where the changes of the weather are frequently sudden and unexpected, it requires more care and attention, to guard against this subtle and dangerous enemy of life, than most people imagine, or are able and willing to bestow. Hence the vast number of patients afflicted with coughs, catarrhs, asthmas, consumptions & other affections, and hence the farrago of rational and absurd remedies, cried up by the learned and illiterate. The many cases of the kind, which fell under my observation, the preposterous composition of inflaming drugs, which are in vogue, the disappointments I experienced in practice from remedies highly recommended, and my own predisposition to pulmonic complaints, were strong inducements for me to consider, whether a compound consisting of mild vegetable substances could not be invented, more free from the well founded objections of practitioners, and better calculated to avert the threatening destruction of the lungs.

I have the satisfaction now to offer to the public such a remedy, under the name of the VEGETABLE PULMONIC DETERGENT, well adapted to various constitutions and habits, and to declare with the fullest confidence, that I found this composition in a great variety of cases far superior to others intended to answer the same purpose. Aware of the impossibility of universal remedies, destitute of the despicable and versatile talents of a Charlatan, I am too proud of the character of an honest man, ever to desire to profit by the ignorance of the sick and afflicted, and whilst I confine the use of my medicine to the effects of a suppressed perspiration in their incipient state only, I flatter myself with the hope, that this candid appeal to the understanding of an enlightened public will insure to my discovery a better fate and longer life, than the greater part of the boasted panaceas deserve. I am perfectly satisfied, that such practitioners, who have frequently to combat the effects of suppressed perspiration, and do not neglect the use of the lancet and other evacuations, whenever they are indicated, will place this medicine, provided they give it a fair and impartial trial, in the list of their most favorite remedies; that families will substitute it for the heating elixir paregoric and asthmatic, for their cough drops, pectoral balsams and syrups; and that the manifest benefit derived by such, who use it according to my directions, will prove a far better test of its value and usefulness, than ever so many certificates I could palm upon a discerning public.

GEORGE ROGERS.

### CERTIFICATES.

*New-York Dec.* 28, 1809.

I George Hunter, of this city, Front-street, No. 150, do certify and declare upon every thing that is sacred, (and hundreds can testify to the same) that several years past, I have been afflicted with an affection in the lungs, and thro' the colder seasons of every year, have been exercised with a severe and almost incessant cough, a discharge of large quantities of phlegm and mucus alternate thrown off, but in the hot season of every year, my cough has been somewhat abated, until the last past, which continued until the month of August with unabated severity, at length I bled profusely from the lungs, and continued so to do for four days with intervals of abatement until my life was despaired of by two eminent physicians of this city. At length I was induced to try Dr. Rogers's Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent, recommended for affections of the lungs, and to this valuable medecine I can sincerely say I think I owe my life; for a few doses checked the bleeding, and a few cakes of it restored me to the enjoyment of a very unusual degree of bodily health, and I have continued so to this day.

I have deen thus particular in writing that the public may be induced to try the efficacy of so valuable a medicine for complaints for which it is prescribed.

GEORGE HUNTER

### TO THE PUBLIC.

The great benefit which I have experienced from Rodgers's Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent, and in a firm persuasion that it may afford relief to others, induce me to make every laudable exertion for its distribudion.

For five years preceding the last of December, 1807 in consequence of taking a violent cold, I had been afflicted with the asthma, a disorder which I conceived to be hereditary, my father and grand father both having suffered greatly from it.—The disorder increased rapidly upon me In September 1807, a severe cold brought on a violent couch, and the disorder assuming an aspect more serious and alarming than at any former period, I was confined, and extremely debilitated and emaciated. Such was the irritability of my lungs, I was obliged to use the greatest caution in the act of respiration. After a free use of Rogers's Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent, for about two months, I was perfectly relieved from the dreadful cough which had afflicted me, and completely cured of every symptom of the Asthma. In short, blessed be God, I have continued in sound health ever since As these facts may be important to those unfortunate individuals who are suffering from the same disorder, I have been thus particular in their detail. And I do not hesitate to declare my conviction, both from my own experience, and from observing its effect on others, that Rogers's Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent, is an easy safe and effectual remedy for coughs and asthmas, and is the greatest antidote toall pulmonic complaints, that the world ever witnessed.

JACOB W. BREWSTER.

*Northampton (Mass.) Jan.* 1809.

*** Certificates of the various and astonishing cures performed by this Medicine may be seen at the Drug Shop of Messrs. J. P. & J. W. SKELTON, corner of Third and Wood Streets.

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The Subscriber offers for Sale, as the Agent of Nathaniel Shaler, of Connecticut, the following

## *Tracts of Land,*

in the Counties of Portage, Cuyahoga, Trumbull and Huron, in the State of Ohio.

17,500 acres in No. 4, 8th Range, of the Western Reserve Lands.
7,000 acres in No. 5, 3d range.
5,000 acres in the township of Springfield.
4,000 acres in allotted townships in Geaugo county.
10,000 acres bounded north by Lake Erie, and west by Vermillion river.
10,000 acres lying on the Black river.

Also, a Tract of Land about 16,000 acres, on the Kenhawa river, in the state of Virginia, about six miles above the Salt Works, and a Tract of 84,000 acres lying on Guyandot, in the same state.

The titles to the above Lands are unquestionable.

CHARLES SHALER.

## FOR SALE.

*A Fount of English.*
*A Fount of Brevier.*

Apply at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

## J. P. & J. W. SKELTON,

*PITTSBURGH,* and

T. C. BARKER CO.

*CINCINNATI,*

*(Sole Agents for the Western Country.)*

HAVE RECEIVED FOR SALE,

## *PAUL'S PATENT* COLUMBIAN OIL.

THE inventor of this highly esteemed Medicine is a native of America, and the composition is the production of American soil, consequently, it is in every sense of the word *domestic;* it is not puffed up with a numerous train of pompous foreign certificates of persons from whom by the great distance that separate us, 'tis impossible to obtain information, therefore the public has better security for their money, as there cannot be the least shadow for deception to cover this medicine, for he simply appears before the community with his invention and an experimental detail of the various cases in which it really is so wonderfully efficacious, and in which he is supported by the following certificates, whose names are not only subscribed but their persons may also be consulted, being residents within the circle of our neighbourhood. The following are the complaints in which the Columbian Oil has been found so efficacious, and rarely ever fails of effecting a cure, viz—Rheumatism, Consumption, Pains in any part of the body but particularly in the back and breast, Colds and Coughs, Tooth-ache, Spleen, Pleurisies, Cholic, Cramps, external and internal bruises, Sprains and Flesh Wounds, Scalds and Burns, Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Croup and the Summer Complaint in Children, and in weak stomach, that is caused by indigestion, a constant sinking and loss of appetite, it will act as a powerful bracer to the relaxed fibre and restore it to its proper tone, Whooping Cough and Mumps.

It seems as though nature ranked it the first of the class of all pectorals and expectorals for the relief of the breast and lungs, as it scarcely ever fails of removing obstruction in either, particularly those who are troubled with Phthisic and Asthmatic complaints, who in the act of walking fast, stooping or lying down are almost suffocated, half a teaspoonful of the Columbian Oil will render some relief instantaneously, and if continued agreeably to the directions in such cases, will prove a radical cure by producing the full power of inflation to the lungs and free expansion of the breast.

The public will please to take notice, that Paul's Patent Columbian Oil, will always be sold in bottles which contain the words PAUL'S PATENT COLUMBIAN OIL, in the glass; the bottles sealed with my initials I. L. in red wax, and the outside label signed by me with red ink, JOHN LOVE, without which true characteristics none will be genuine.

### *APPOINTMENT OF AGENCY.*

These are to certify, that I Thomas Paul, late of Philadelphia, now of the city of Baltimore, state of Maryland, inventor and sole proprietor of a medicine known at present by the name of Paul's Patent Columbian Oil, have appointed, and by these presents do hereby constitute and appoint Dr. John Love, of the city of Baltimore, (druggist) my sole agent for the United States of America and their dependencies, for the purpose of selling or vending the aforesaid Columbian Oil; and that he is hereby authorised to appoint an agent or agents under him for the purpose aforesaid.—This agency is to continue for the space or term of seven years commencing this twenty third day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ten, to be fully compleated and ended.

Given under my hand and seal the day and date first above written.

THOMAS PAUL, L. S.

*Signed, sealed and delivered*
*in the presence of*

GEO. G. PRESBURY.

In consequence of the above authority vested in me, arising from a contract with Mr. T. Paul, I hereby appoint the following persons the only agents for the sale of Paul's Columbian Oil—*In the city of Baltimore, Dr. Edme Dubatel, sign of the Golden Head, No.* 26, *Market street; Messrs. Henry Keerl & Son, druggists, sign of Celsus's Head, No.* 233, *Market street, near the corner of Howard street; Dr. Jesse Talbot, druggist, corner of Hanover and Market streets; Messrs. Warner & Hanna, stationers, corner of Gay & Market streets; Messrs. G. & R. Waite's Lottery Office, corner of St. Paul's Lane and Market street; A. Miltenberger, stationer, No.* 10, *sign of Franklin, N. Howard street; Messrs. John & Thomas Vance, stationers, No.* 178, *Market street: At Fell's Point, by Dr. Henry Dorry, druggist, No.* 5, *Market street, and Nathaniel Knight, stationer, Fell's street. City of Washington, Messrs. David Ott & Co. druggists. Philadelphia, Mr. Thomas Love, at Dr. Edwin A. Atlee's, No.* 78, *north Fourth street; John Y. Bryant, druggist, corner of Second and Pine streets; Jeremiah Morris, druggist, No* 293, *Market street; Stephen North, druggist, No.* 85, *High street, between Second and Third streets; Messrs. Crowl & Segar, druggists, Market street.—At New-York, Messrs. John & Thomas L. Clark, druggists, Maiden-lane; Messrs. Laurence & Keese, druggists, Pearl street: Messrs. G. & R. Wait's, Nos.* 38 *and* 64, *Maiden-lane. York Town Dr. John Fisher, druggist. Annapolis. Messrs. Childs and Shaw. Georgetown Dr. John Ott, druggist. Alexandria, Dr. R. Little, druggists. Lancaster, Dr. Samuel Fahnestock, druggist. Harrisburgh, Dr. John C. Weistling, druggist. Easton, Dr. Thomas H. Dawson, druggist. Petersburgh, (Va.) Messrs. Love and Cutler, druggists. Hagerstown, Dr. Frederick Miller, druggist. Frederick-town, Dr. John S. Miller, druggist. Winchester, Messrs. John & Abraham Miller, druggists. Hanover, Messrs. Frederick & William Sauerman, druggists. Carlisle, Dr. John Fahnestock, druggist. Rock-Ville, Montgomery county, Mr. Brice Gassaway.*

### *DIRECTIONS FOR TAKING SAID OIL.*

For gout, rheumatism, spleen, and sciatic pains, take from 15 to 25 drops, as the case may be, on a little sugar, twice or three times a day, and anoint the part affected with the oil.

For debilitated constitutions and consumptions, pains in the breast, colds, coughs, internal bruises or sprains, take from 15 to 20 drops morning, noon and night, in a little sugar.

For deafness or pain in the ear, drop in one twice or three times a day.

For external bruises, flesh wounds, scalds and burns, apply the oil lightly with a feather, and bind it up with thin soft linen cloth.

For ulcers, take 20 drops three times a day for two weeks previous to the external application, then apply the oil two or three times a day, as prescribed for burns.

For the cramp in the stomach, bilious cholic and pleurisy, take 15 drops every half hour until the complaint ceases.—Some of the oil on a warm flannel should be applied to the side.

In croup and mumps, take 5 drops every hour in molasses and vinegar, a teaspoonful of each, and anoint the throat and glands with the oil, apply flannel as in the pleurisy.

For whooping cough give a child one year old 3 drops every hour. Anoint the soles of the feet, the wrists, palms of the hands, and from the nape of the neck to the lower part of the back bone, twice a day with the oil. This continued, fear not of a speedy cure. Increase the dose in proportion to the age of the child.

For vomiting and lax, or what is commonly known by the name of summer complaint in children, to a child one year old give 5 drops every two hours in a teaspoonful of molasses, increasing the dose corresponding with the age.

In the measles the dose may be the same as for the summer complaint, in order to throw the disorder to the surface.

In dysentary or bloody flux (if a grown person) take 20 drops or more, as the constitution will bear, four times a day in a tea cup of mullein tea or mutton broth.

For the piles of either kind, take 10 drops every three hours in a tea-cup of mullein or beef tea, and anoint the parts after every evacuation with the oil.

In phthisics or asthmatic complaints take 5 drops five or six times a day in a tablespoonful of the syrup of hoarhound, maidenhair or garlic, but particularly the first thing in the morning and at night.

For tetter worms take 20 drops morning and evening and anoint the part with the same 5 or 6 times a day.

For the tooth-ache, a few drops on a bit of lint or cotton, applied to the affected tooth will give almost instant relief.

For a rheumatic pain in the jaw, let it be well rubbed with the oil 3 or 4 times a day.

☞ Sold wholesale and retail at my Drug and Patent Medicine Store, No. 16, sign of the Mortar, Centre Market Space, where a handsome deduction will be made to those who purchase per quantity for cash. JOHN LOVE.

☞ Pamphlets containing Certificates of the numerous and important cures performed by this invaluable oil, may be had, gratis, at the Drug Shop of J. P. & J. W. SKELTON, corner of Third and Wood Streets.

## POT AND PEARL ASHES.

WANTED, a few Tons of POT & PEARL ASHES, for which Cash will be given. Apply to

BENJAMIN BAKEWELL & Co.

Pittsburgh, 24th Feb. 1813. 3m

## NOTICE.

The subscriber proposes transacting business as an agent in the

## *Land Office,*

before the Board of Property, &c. A knowledge of the titles to lands in the western part of the state, acquired in the performance of his professional duties whilst resident there, will probably enable him to be useful.

WM. WALLACE.

*Harrisburgh, May* 4, 1813.

## FOR SALE.
### *A Negro Girl,*

who has upwards of 12 years to serve. Is accustomed to house work. Enquire at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

*March* 9, 1813.

## A cure for Coughs, Colds, &c.

*A sovereign remedy for Colds, obstinate Coughs, Asthmas, Sore Throats, and approaching Consumptions, and most disorders of the breast and lungs.*

THE celebrity acquired by this medicine through the U. States, for speedily removing coughs, colds, hoarseness, &c. exceeds all former examples. The following recommendation, selected from a very numerous list, will fully confirm what has been said of its unparalleled success.

*From Luther Martin, Esq. late Attorney General of the State of Maryland.*

I comply with your request in stating my opinion of Hamilton's Elixir. It has been used in my family for two or three years past, with uniform success, whenever colds, coughs, or similar complaints, have rendered medicine necessary. I have myself found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome affection of the breast, accompanied with soreness, and with obstructed and difficult breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend Hamilton's Elixir as a valuable medicine, and deserving public attention. LUTHER MARTIN,

HAMILTON'S ELIXIR,

Will prove a valuable acquisition to public speakers, who may be subject to temporary hoarseness, thickness of speech, &c. In long confirmed asthmatic complaints, where a cure can scarcely be expected, this medicine affords immediate relief, moderating the fits of coughing, and rendering their occurrence less frequent. On children afflicted with the whooping cough, the like beneficial effects may confidently be expected.

*Sold in Pittsburgh,* ONLY, *by*
BOSLER & Co.
*Who have constantly for Sale,*
HAMILTON'S
*Worm destroying Lozenges,*

*Hamilton's Grand Restorative,*

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine for the speedy relief and permanent cure of

| | |
|---|---|
| Nervous disorders, | Violent cramps in |
| Consumptions, | the stomach and |
| Lowness of spirits, | back, |
| Loss of appetite, | Indigestion, |
| Impurity of the | Melancholy, |
| blood, | Gout in the stomach, |
| Hysteric affections, | Pains in the limbs, |
| Inward weaknesses, | Relaxations, &c. &c. |

*BY ONCE USING*

LEE'S SOVEREIGN OINTMENT.

The proprietor informs those persons and families who are suffering under this disease (against the infection of which no person is safe) that if this ointment is used at night on going to bed, it never fails to perform a cure by the following morning, as thousands who have used it during the last ten years can testify.—The peculiar excellencies of this infallible remedy for the Itch, over every other, are the certainty of a cure by a single application; the ingredients being so innocent as to be applied with perfect safety to the tenderest infant, and its being not only free from any offensive smell, but equally agreeable with the pleasantest pomatum.

THE RESTORATIVE POWDER,
For the Teeth and Gums.

HAHN'S GENUINE EYE WATER,
A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes.

HAHN'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.
Celebrated for their mildness of their operations, &c. for being the best known remedy for cleansing the stomach and bowels.

*HAMILTONS*
ESSENCE AND EXTRACT OF MUSTARD,
For Rheumatism, Gout, Palsey, Swelling, Numness, &c.

TOOTH ACHE DROPS,
The only remedy yet discovered, which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

THE ANODYNE ELIXIR,
For the cure of every kind of head ache.

THE DAMASK LIP SALVE.

*John's true and genuine*
GERMAN CORN PLASTER,
An infallible remedy for corns, speedily removing them root and branch, without giving any pain.

*** *Note—Apply only to BOSLER & Co. Pittsburgh. Sold wholesale by* H. LEE, *No.* 56, *Maiden Lane New-York.*